

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

The Office Action has been carefully considered. The issues raised are traversed and addressed below with reference to the relevant headings and paragraph numbers appearing under the Detailed Action of the Office Action.

#### ***Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103***

With reference to paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of the Office Action, we have now considered the Examiner's comments and arguments in detail. However, we respectfully submit that the claim is novel and inventive as it stands despite the Examiner's comments.

We would however, acknowledge that the novelty and inventiveness of the claim is not necessarily reflected by our previous response and accordingly we wish to submit additional clarification herewith.

In particular, the present invention relates to a method of collecting copyright fee via coded data disposed in or on a surface. Whilst the nature of the surface is not specified in claim 1, it should be highlighted that the surface is used to request the document. Accordingly, the surface is not of the document which is ultimately provided, but rather is a surface which is specifically used for requesting other documents. We believe that this is evident from the specification as filed, and also inherent within the claim as the coded data is used to generate indicating data, which is in turn used to identify a request for the document.

Whilst the nature of the surface is not claimed and is not per se material to the novelty and inventive step, we believe that this highlights the difference in intended use of the system of the present invention and those of the prior art. In particular, Daniele describes a system which is used to determine a royalty associated with copying a provided document and is not used for requesting a document by sensing coded data and we respectfully submit that this is an important distinction between the present invention and the cited prior art.

Thus, in the present claimed invention, the method includes receiving indicating data indicative of the region and position of a sensing device relative to the region, which is determined using sensed coded data. This indicating data is then used to determine a request for the document which is used to retrieve the document from a document database. In contrast to this, Daniele does not describe detecting glyphs to allow the document request to be determined. Furthermore, as the glyph is provided on the document to be retrieved, this inherently cannot occur as the retrieval of the document must occur before sensing of the glyph in Daniele.

Thus in complete contrast to the invention, Daniele cannot identify a request for a document from indicating data which was in turn determined by sensing coded data.

We respectfully submit that this is important in the claimed invention as it allows a user to obtain copies of documents and be simultaneously debited for the copyright fee, by sensing coded data disposed on a surface, which cannot be achieved in Daniele for the reasons outlined above.

In view of this, we respectfully submit that even if the teaching of Daniele is combined with the teaching of Fox et al then this does not even teach towards the invention.

In particular, Fox et al describes a technique for retrieving documents from a database. The retrieval is performed in accordance with queries, as described for example in paragraph 17 and 41, to which the Examiner has helpfully referred. There is no teaching that this query may be determined based on indicating data determined from sensed coded data and indeed, it is understood that these queries would be standard text inputs such as keywords, word clusters or the like as shown at 12 in Figure 1.

Thus, a direct teaching of a combination of Daniele and Fox et al teaches using keywords, or the like, to retrieve a document from a database. When the document has been retrieved, a glyph provided on the document could then be used by the system of Daniele to determine a copyright fee.

In contrast to this, the claimed invention provides a mechanism whereby a user can sense coded data provided on a surface to request a document. The nature of the coded data allows not only for the document request to be generated but also allows the copyright fee to be determined. The use of coded data to allow a document to be requested is not taught or suggested by Daniele or Daniele when combined with Fox et al.

In view of this, we respectfully submit that claim 1 is novel and inventive as it stands. We would note that similar arguments also apply to claim 6 which includes similar requirements for a processor to identify a request from the indicating data.

We appreciate that the previous Office Action is a Final Office Action and that the Examiner is not bound to consider our comments. However, we respectfully submit that the claim has not been amended and no new issues are raised for consideration but rather, our comments above reflect the correct interpretation of the claim and merely highlight the novel and inventive aspects which were not necessarily clearly identified in our previous response.

The Applicant has further amended pages 1 and 2 of the specification to update the list of co-pending applications with USPTO granted patent numbers.

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the objections and claim rejections have been successfully traversed and addressed. The amendments do not involve adding any information that was not already disclosed in the specification, and therefore no new matter is added. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the claims 1 to 9, and the application as a whole with these claims, are allowable, and a favourable reconsideration is therefore earnestly solicited.

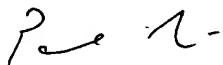
Very respectfully,

Applicant:



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